

All-Patriots To Welcome U. S. Troops

New Committee Will Be
Organized by Citizens
Who Denounced Hearst

Pershing Men Send
Letter of Protest

Officers on the Turrialba
Resolve to Reject Any
Greeting by Publisher

Developments yesterday in the effort
to oust William Randolph Hearst
as a member of Mayor Hylan's
committee of welcome to home-
coming troops included:

Representatives of many patriotic
societies made preliminary plans
at the Hotel Belmont for the
calling of a public mass meet-
ing for the purpose of creat-
ing a representative, 100 per
cent American, welcoming com-
mittee. They adopted also a resolu-
tion denouncing Hearst and
demanding his resignation from
the Mayor's committee.

Ninety-seven wounded officers re-
turning from France on the trans-
port Turrialba recently author-
ized one of their number as
spokesman to inform any repre-
sentative of the Mayor's welcom-
ing committee that might
board the ship that they wanted
no welcome from a committee of
which William Randolph Hearst
was a member.

Four of Pershing's veterans, still
in France, read of the appoint-
ment of Hearst to the welcoming
committee, and have written a
letter of protest to The Tribune.
Charles E. Hughes made public a
letter, in which he refused to
serve on the Mayor's commit-
tee because of Hearst's mem-
bership in it, declaring that
American soldiers would not fail
to resent Hearst's appointment.
He made public also the letter
he received from Mayor Hylan
in return and his own reply to
it. Dr. Henry van Dyke, former
minister to Holland, who became a
chaplain in the navy, also de-
clined, in a letter written by his
secretary, to become a member
of the welcoming committee so
long as Hearst was a member.

Citizens' Committee To Be Organized Here To Welcome Soldiers

Representatives of many patriotic,
political and civic organizations met
at the Hotel Belmont last night, adopt-
ed a resolution denouncing William
Randolph Hearst, demanded his re-
moval from Mayor Hylan's committee
of welcome to returning troops and
formed the nucleus of a new and in-
dependent citizens' committee of wel-
come, which is to be expanded into a
representative body at a mass meet-
ing in New York not later than Janu-
ary 10.

The resolution follows:
"Resolved, that this meeting pro-
tests against the appointment of
William Randolph Hearst by the
Mayor of the City of New York as a
member of the committee in con-
nection with the welcoming of the
returning American soldiers and
sailors and also in connection with
the erection of a memorial to our
dead soldiers. His course, both be-
fore and during the war, having
been such as to make his appoint-
ment an insult and an affront to our
soldiers, sailors and other citizens,
this meeting demands Hearst's re-
signation."

The organizations represented were:
The American Defence Society, Na-
tional League for Universal Military
Service, Military Training Camps As-
sociation, National Security League,
American Committee for Devastated
France, the Republican Club, the Na-
tional League for Woman's Service, the
Grand Army of the Republic, the Pa-
triotic Service League, Colonial Dames
of America, New York Chamber of
Commerce, Patriotic Club, the Women's
Federation.

Among the individuals present were:
The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning,
rector of Trinity Church; Rabbi Joseph
Silverman, of the Temple Emanuel; El-
mer A. Parker, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs.
Maude Wetmore, Alderman Arnon L.
Snyder, Richard M. Hurd, president of
the American Defence Society; Robert
W. Bonny, president of the Republi-
can Club; Charles Stewart Davison,
Gen. W. Kershner, secretary of the Re-
publican Club, who acted as secretary
at yesterday's meeting; Mrs. Henry P.
Loomis, of the Colonial Dames; Ly-
man Beecher Stowe and Mrs. L. B.
Stillwell and Miss Mary Aldrich, rep-
resenting the American Committee for
Devastated France; Henry L. West, of
the National Security League; Elsie
Lewitt, Alden S. Thurston, Military
Training Camps Association; Edward

All to Share War Cost, Says Erzberger

BERLIN, Dec. 30. (By The As-
sociated Press).—The ques-
tion of indemnities has been set-
tled between Germany, the United
States and the Allies, and Ger-
man delegates signed the armistice
on condition that there should
be restrictions on indemnities, ac-
cording to Matthias Erzberger,
speaking here to-day.

War damages and war costs,
he said, must be borne by each
nation itself unless expressly
mentioned in the notes which
were exchanged, Germany being
obliged to indemnify districts that
occupied in France and Belgium
and to pay all losses inflicted
upon the civilian populations.

Matthias Erzberger was a mem-
ber of the German armistice com-
mission that signed the terms
laid down by Marshal Foch. It
is believed that he is likely to be
one of the German delegates to the
peace conference.

11 Are Missing After Explosion In Jersey Town

Lebanon Postoffice Wrecked
by Blast Thought Due
to Acetylene Plant

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 30.—An ex-
plosion believed to be that of an
acetylene gas tank in the cellar
wrecked the postoffice at Lebanon,
N. J., this evening. Eleven persons
known to have been in the place
are missing and are thought to have
been killed. The explosion was distinctly
heard here, although Lebanon is
eighteen miles away.

Only two men are known to have
escaped from the building. They were
blown through the walls or windows
and were picked up across the street.
Their bodies were full of splinters and
their clothes almost torn off. They are
George M. Manning, a farmer, and
Leslie Aggar, a resident of the village.
Both suffered burns.

Those known to have been in the
building of whom no trace has been
found are Joseph Striker, Wesley Bird,
Henry Bragg, Clarence Emmons, Oscar
Aggar, Peter S. Niper, William Aggar,
John Snook, Russell Hockenberry, Her-
man Alpaugh and George Nicholson.

The building was a two-story frame
structure. On the ground floor was
the postoffice and a general store run
by Joseph Striker, one of those be-
lieved to have been killed. The second
floor was occupied by the Independent
Order of Odd Fellows and the entire
structure was known sometimes as the
Post Office, sometimes as Odd Fellows'
Hall, and sometimes as Striker's store.
This evening the last mail had been
sorted and several persons had assem-
bled as usual about the stove. Harry
Drake, a resident of the village, had
just got his mail and was on his way
home, when, turning to catch a last
glimpse of the store lights before turn-
ing his corner, he saw the roof go
searing to a height of fifty or seventy-
five feet while the walls collapsed. The
shock of the explosion threw him flat.

When he got to his feet a column of
flames was shooting up where the
building had stood. He ran back, his
feet scuffling on broken panes of glass
and the echo of other hastening foot-
steps beating on his ears. Across the
street from where the postoffice had
stood he found the only two victims
of the explosion who are known to
have escaped alive—Manning and Leslie
Aggar. Manning appeared to be the
more seriously injured.

Drake got his automobile and brought
Manning to Somerset Hospital in this
place. Leslie Aggar was taken to Leb-
anon Hotel.

The village has no fire department
and a bucket brigade was organized
to keep the flames from spreading.

Home of Philadelphia Police Head Is Bombed

Shrapnel Shells Damage Resi-
dences of Two Judges Also;
People Hurlled From Beds

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30. The
homes of Justice Robert von Mosch-
zisker, of the State Supreme Court;
Judge James C. Gorman, of the Mu-
nicipal Court, and Acting Superintendent
of Police Mills, situated in widely
separated sections of the city, were
damaged by bombs late to-night.

In each instance shrapnel bombs
were used and the force of the explo-
sions was so great that all the occu-
pants of the houses were hurled from
their beds. No one was seriously in-
jured.

The motive for the outrage was not
known, although the guess was haz-
arded that it might have been another
chapter in the gamblers' warfare in
this city.

The home of Justice von Mosch-
zisker was practically wrecked by the
every window in the block. Mrs.
William G. Knowles, wife of Judge
Knowles, of the Municipal Court, who
lives across the street from Justice von
Moschzisker, was injured by flying
shrapnel. Mrs. von Moschzisker was
also struck on the head with frag-
ments of the bomb, but was not badly
hurt.

The explosions occurred shortly be-
fore midnight and within half an hour
of each other.

Army Blunders Denounced by Chamberlain

Wounded Neglected, Pay
Withheld for Months,
Oregon Senator Declares

Inefficiency Is Alleged

Pershing Report Used to
Substantiate the Charges
Against War Department

The New York Tribune
Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Wounded
soldiers, returning after their sacrifice
in France to find no adequate provision
made even for their proper care, much
less their comfort, and with their pay
withheld for months, all as a result of
War Department blunders and ineffi-
ciency, were pictured to the Senate to-
day by Senator George E. Chamberlain,
of Oregon, chairman of the Senate
Military Affairs Committee.

For three hours the Oregon Sena-
tor, admittedly one of the Democratic lead-
ers, discussed the War Department re-
cord for the last eighteen months in the
same pitiless, searching fashion in
which he held its deficiencies up to the
country a year ago.

The speech one year ago followed a
rebuke from President Wilson, given
after a speech by Mr. Chamberlain in
New York City. At that time Mr.
Chamberlain made a detailed criti-
cism in justification of his position,
which to-day he reviewed. Discredited
by the Administration at the time, he
showed how effectual it actually had
been in bringing about remedial ac-
tion.

He was interrupted sympathetically
from time to time by his colleagues
today in commenting on the truth
of this.

Makes Democrats Squirm

Democratic Senators squirmed in
their chairs when the chairman of the
Military Committee warned that "the
officials responsible for the failure to
give returning boys the right kind of
treatment will be held accountable in
the future," which he emphasized by
declaring that the men who fought
this war will take charge of politics
when they return.

Senator Chamberlain used the Per-
shing report as a text for the proof of
the accuracy of his last year's charges.
He inserted the report in the Con-
gressional Record, and also the Hughes air-
craft report.

The chief offences charged against
the War Department now by Mr. Cham-
berlain were:

1. Keeping the country and army
in the dark on demobilization plans,
while England made this information
public more than a month ago.
2. Returning wounded soldiers de-

Continued on page six

Daniels Asks Greatest Navy If League Fails

Secretary Tells Congress
Sea Power Must Be First
Unless the Nations Agree

Lops Off \$145,000,000

U. S. Will Be Expected to
Take Big Part in Police
Duty, He Declares

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Unless a
league of nations or other tribunal
that will make certain the limitation
of international armaments is estab-
lished, the United States must build
the greatest navy in the world, Sena-
tor Daniels to-day told the House
Naval Committee.

"It is my firm conviction," declared
the Senator, "that if the conference
at Versailles does not result in a gen-
eral agreement to put an end to naval
building on the part of all the nations,
then the United States must build her
will and bend her energies, must give
her men and give her money to the
task of the creation of incomparably
the greatest navy in the world."

With the completion of the proposed
new three-year building programme,
adding ten dreadnoughts, six battle-
cruisers, ten scout cruisers and 130
smaller craft to the fleet, America still
will rank second in naval strength to
Great Britain, said the Senator, who
appeared before the committee to make
his final recommendations for the 1920
naval bill.

Says President Approves

"Does the President back the policy
to make us the first naval power in
the world?" asked Representative
Kelly, of Michigan.

"Yes, if competitive building is to
continue," said Mr. Daniels. "We are
now on the second naval power, but
this programme will not make us the
first."

The Naval Secretary said that if a
league of nations is established Amer-
ica must provide a large part of a
world police force necessary to enforce
the league's decrees. He added, how-
ever, that with such a league formed it
would not be necessary to carry out
the full construction programme, and
asked the committee to include in the bill
legislation empowering the President
to stop construction at his discretion if
an international agreement should
make limitation of armament a cer-
tainty.

"I would like to let the world know
that we are tremendously interested in
the President's proposition for reduc-
tion of armament," declared the Sec-
retary.

Great Fleets Contrasted

In reducing from \$200,000,000 to \$155,
000,000, the amount asked for work on
the new building programme during
the year beginning next July, Secre-

Continued on page eight

Clemenceau for Balance of Power; Only a League of All Nations Will Satisfy U. S., Says Wilson

Premier Admits Has Not
Always Been in Agree-
ment With Our Points

Upholds British
Sea Power Plan

Wins Vote of Confidence
by 380 to 134, Only
the Socialists Opposing

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Premier Clemenceau
informed the Chamber of Deputies
last night that he intended to sup-
port Great Britain on the question of
the freedom of the seas, and that his
attitude in this matter was supported
by President Wilson.

The Premier told the Chamber that
if pilots were to be changed now was
the time to change, but the Deputies
gave him a vote of confidence by 380
to 134.

"I should not be telling the truth,"
said Clemenceau, referring to his con-
versations with President Wilson, "if
I said I had always been in agreement
with him on all points."

Clemenceau's statement and the vote
of confidence followed a stormy debate
during which Foreign Minister Pichon
outlined the war aims of France and
the Premier proclaimed his adherence
to the "old system of alliances called
the balance of power."

Premier Clemenceau explained the
peace situation as it concerned
France, Great Britain and the United
States, and his explanations appeared
fully to satisfy all except the United
Socialists, who repeatedly interrupted
him in a manner which President De-
schanel characterized as "indecent."

Premier Clemenceau said that his
conversations with President Wilson
had been profitable, although, he
added, "I should not be telling the
truth if I said I had always been in
agreement with him on all points."

Sums Up Arguments

In summing up his argument for full
confidence and the exercise of patience
by the Chamber, the Premier declared:
"There will be claims to be set forth
and others which will have to be given
up. If I mounted the rostrum to elab-
orate the subject I would be the worst
Premier in Europe. That does not

Continued on next page

Balance of Power as Viewed By President Wilson and Clemenceau

THESE are the contrasting views of President Wilson
and Premier Clemenceau on the question of the bal-
ance of power, as shown in the President's speech at Man-
chester, and M. Clemenceau's statement before the French
Chamber of Deputies.

President Wilson:
"You know that the United States has always felt from the very
beginning of her history that she must keep herself separate from
any kind of connection with European politics. I want to say
very frankly to you that she is not now interested in European
politics, but she is interested in the partnership of right be-
tween America and Europe. If the future had nothing for us
but a new attempt to keep the world at a right poise by a balance
of power, the United States would take no interest, because she
will join no combination of powers which is not a combination of
all of us. She is not interested merely in the peace of Europe,
but in the peace of the world."

Premier Clemenceau:
"There is an old system of alliances called the 'balance of
power.' It seems to be condemned nowadays, but if such a bal-
ance had preceded the war; if England, the United States,
France and Italy had agreed, say, that whoever attacked one of
them attacked the whole world, the war would not have occurred.
This system of alliances, which I do not renounce, will be my
guiding thought at the peace conference if your confidence sends
me there."

France Wants Security and Restitution

World Must Be Constituted
on New Basis, Says Pichon;
Adheres to Wilson Points

PARIS, Dec. 30. (By The Associated
Press).—Stephen Pichon, the Foreign
Minister, said to The Associated Press
to-day:

"You asked me in what spirit the
French government is preparing to
participate in the peace negotiations.
It is agreeable and easy for me to
reply that the ideal which sustained us
during the war is guiding us effec-
tively on the eve of peace. This
defines our policy.

"We have been attacked; we want
security. We have been despoiled; we
demand restitution. We have been
devastated; we want reparation.

"But that which we asked for our-
selves, we demand for all, and hence
are closely in accord with President
Wilson. We intend that peace, in
erasing the effects of the German
crime, shall bring to all peoples the
certainty that this crime will not be
renewed."

M. Pichon, while apparently fatigued
from the eighteen-hour session in the
Chamber of Deputies yesterday, made
these statements with great energy.
"In order to achieve this," he con-
tinued, "the world must be constituted
on a new basis. The basic points you
know, President Wilson has expressed
them; we have adhered to them."

"Rumors of suspicious origin have
attempted in the last two weeks to
load one to the belief that notable
differences existed between the Allies
on the conception of peace," M. Pichon
continued. "In order to dispel doubts
and to bring forth the truth, I cannot
do better than to appropriate the
words spoken in London by your Pres-
ident, and to declare that the exchange
of views which have just taken place
between him and the Allied govern-
ments have proved the complete ac-
cord regarding the meaning and pur-
pose of the duty for the accomplish-
ment of which we have gathered.

"Together we have saved the world's
democracy; together we will establish
laws which will record in peace the in-
alienable principles for which our sol-
diers died. The voices from the grave
dictate our duty to the living, and we
are jointly and wholly heartily ready
to fulfill it."

Wilson Will Start for Italy To-morrow Night

PARIS, Dec. 30. (By The As-
sociated Press).—President
Wilson plans to spend New
Year's Day in Paris and depart
for Italy on New Year's night.
He will return from Italy about
January 10, when the inter-Al-
lied conference will assemble.

It is generally understood now
that the President will remain in
Europe for about a month after
his return from Italy, and that he
will take passage for America
about February 10.

Rome is the only city in Italy
the President will visit. He will
be the guest of the Italian gov-
ernment. It seems certain now
that he will visit Pope Benedict
and also call at the Methodist
College.

By the time the President re-
turns to Paris from Italy the
British delegates to the peace
conference will have arrived.

President Asserts World Peace, Not That of Eu- rope Alone, Interests Us

City's Hospitality
Unusually Warm

"He's a Jolly Good Fel-
low," Shouts Crowd;
Makes Him "Freeman"

MANCHESTER, England, Dec. 30. (By
The Associated Press).—The people of
Manchester made President Wilson a
freeman of their city to-day. They did
more than that—they made him at
home.

It seemed as though all the men, wom-
en and children of the town, and many
from Lancashire at large, cheered the
President at some stage of the crowded
five hours in which he made a sort of
democratic royal progress from one
point of interest to another, which was
strenuous enough and vast enough to
exhaust even the hardest political
campaigner.

The general atmosphere of all the
proceedings was intimate and friendly;
often the people got near enough to
shake hands. Even the ceremony of
conferring the freedom of the city had
a tone of homely simplicity and
seemed more like a college commence-
ment than a formally staged ritual. The
assembly sang "For He's a Jolly Good
Fellow," which could hardly have oc-
curred at a state banquet or in the
Guildhall.

It was a happy inspiration that led
the Aldermen to throw open the Free
Trade Hall, the largest auditorium in
the city, instead of following custom
by holding the ceremony in the Munici-
pal Chamber. This by no means re-
duced the effect of the important
speech the President delivered.

World-Wide Covenant Sought

His most important pronouncement
perhaps to Englishmen, the most im-
portant he has made in England, that
the United States would make no cov-
enant with any powers except one with
all the powers, was not lost upon his
hearers.

The text of the President's address
to the Free Trade Hall audience fol-
lows:

"My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gen-
tlemen, perhaps I may be permitted
to add Fellow Citizens: You have
made me feel in a way that is deep-
ly delightful the generous welcome
which you have accorded me, and
back of it I know there lies the same
sort of feeling for the great people
whom I have the privilege of repre-
senting.

"There is a feeling of cordiality,
fraternity and friendship between
the two great nations, and as I have
gone from place to place and seen
made everywhere to feel the pulse
of sympathy that is now beating be-
tween us I have been led to some
very serious thoughts as to what the
basis of it all is. For I think you
will agree with me that friendship
is not a mere sentiment. Patriotism
is not a mere sentiment. It is based
upon a principle, upon the principle
that leads a man to give more than
he demands. Similarly, friend-
ship is based not merely upon affection,
but upon common service. The man
is not your friend who is not willing
to serve you, and you are not his
friend unless you are willing to
serve him. And out of that impulse
of common interest and desire of
common service arises that noble
feeling which we consecrate as
friendship.

Theme of Common Interest

"And so it does seem to me that
the theme that we must have in our
minds now in this great day of set-
tlement is the theme of common in-
terest and the determination of what
it is that is our common interest.
You know that heretofore the world
has been governed, or at any rate
the attempt has been made to govern
it, by partnerships of interest, and
that they have broken down. Inter-
est does not bind men together. Inter-
est separates men. For the mo-
ment there is the slightest departure
from the nice adjustment of inter-
ests, then jealousies begin to spring
up. There is only one thing that
can bind peoples together, and that
is common devotion to right.

"Ever since the history of liberty
began men have talked about their
rights, and it has taken several hun-
dred years to make them perceive
that the principal condition of right
is duty, and that unless a man per-
forms his full duty he is entitled
to no right. It is a fine co-relation
of the influence of duty that right
is the equippose and balance of so-
ciety.

"And so, when we analyze the
present situation and the future that



Continued on page eight

Continued on next page
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